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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/897,901	07/05/2001	Jeffrey Norris	5793.3055-00	1420
22852	7590	06/20/2006	EXAMINER	
FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER LLP 901 NEW YORK AVENUE, NW WASHINGTON, DC 20001-4413			LASTRA, DANIEL	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3622	

DATE MAILED: 06/20/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/897,901

Applicant(s)

NORRIS, JEFFREY

Examiner

DANIEL LASTRA

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 April 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6, 8-41, 43-76 and 78-112 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6, 8-41, 43-76 and 78-112 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-6, 8-41, 43-76 and 78-112 have been examined. Application 09/897,901 has a filing date 07/05/2001.

Response to Amendment

2. In response to an Examiner's Interview filed 04/04/2006, the Examiner filed a Supplemental Amendment on 04/18/2006, which amended claims 1, 36, 71 and 112.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-9, 14-44, 49-79 and 84-105 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gardenswartz et al (U.S. 6,055,573) in view of Scroggie (US 5,970,469).

As per claims 1, 36, 71 and 112, Gardenswartz teaches:

A method for providing a purchase transaction incentives using a financial product having an identification code that may be scanned at a point-of-sale terminal, the method comprising:

tracking a purchase transaction by a first consumer based on identification data obtained from scanning of the identification code on the financial product (see column 5, lines 44-60; column 4, lines 12-25);

receiving data relating to the transaction and receiving identification data relating to the identification code for storage in a transaction database (see column 6, lines 5-25);

providing, the purchase transaction incentive based on the stored data relating to the transaction and the stored identification data relating to the identification code, wherein the purchase transaction incentive provides an incentive to the first consumer to make a future purchase (see column 4, lines 12-25).

Gardenswartz fails to teach determining whether the first consumer corresponds to a geographic zone that is associated with the purchase transaction incentive and providing, when it is determined that the first consumer corresponds to the geographic zone, the purchase transaction incentive. However, Scroggie teaches a system that transmits back to customers a plurality of incentive offers based upon said customer geographic region or zone (i.e. "zip code") (see column 1, lines 50-55; column 3, lines 25-30). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the application was made, to know that Gardenswartz would use a customer's geographical location and transaction data (see Scroggie column 12, lines 64-67) to target purchase incentives to said customer, as taught by Scroggie. This feature would allow advertisers to target incentives to a customer that is exercisable in the customer's

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geographic location, therefore, increasing the probability that said customer would redeem said incentive.

Gardenswartz teaches:

wherein providing the purchase transaction incentive further includes:

determining attributes of a first group of consumers in a market population of consumers who have purchased an item, wherein the market population of consumers is based on the stored transaction data (see Gardenswartz column 12, lines 29-56);

and wherein at least one of the attributes includes at least one of financial information associated with the first group of consumers including at least one of:

primary payment type or bad check indicator, or information relating to bad checks (see Gardenswartz column 15, lines 55-65 teaches that each time a consumer makes a purchase the items purchased along with the credit/debit card number or checking account number (i.e. payment type) are stored in the purchase history database);

or loyalty information associated with the first group of consumers including at least one of history of responses to loyalty offers, age, gender, or marital status (see Gardenswartz column 4, lines 5-10; targeting promotional incentives to consumers based upon said consumers loyalty to particular brands) ; or

determining attributes of a second group of consumers in the market population of consumers who have not purchased the item and determining differences between the first group of consumers and the second group of consumers to identify attributes of consumers exhibiting a particular buying behavior (see Gardenswartz column 15, lines

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1-40; Gardenswartz identifies attributes of consumers exhibiting a desired buying behavior by identifying consumers' brand preferences); and

providing the purchase transaction incentive to the first consumer based on the first consumer being associated with the identified attributes (see Gardenswartz column 15, lines 40-55).

As per claims 2, 37 and 72, Gardenswartz teaches:

The method of claim 1, wherein the transaction data received from tracking the purchase transaction identify at least one of the items purchased, a merchant associated with the purchase, or the time the first consumer made the purchase (see column 5, lines 60-67).

As per claims 3, 38 and 73, Gardenswartz teaches:

The method of claim 1, wherein the identification code identifies the first consumer (see column 8, lines 33-36).

As per claims 4, 39 and 74, Gardenswartz teaches:

The method of claim 1, wherein receiving the transaction data and the identification data further includes:

associating the transaction data with the identification data for the purchase transaction and storing the transaction data and the identification data in the transaction database based on the association between the transaction data and the identification data (see column 6, line 54 – column 7, line 25).

As per claims 5, 40 and 75, Gardenswartz teaches:

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The method of claim 1, wherein providing the purchase transaction incentive further includes:

selecting a subset of the stored transaction data based on predetermined market criteria describing the market population of consumers (see column 12, lines 57-65), Gardenswartz describes in column 12, lines 57-65 that the registration server identifies a subset of the total number of consumers to be analyzed in the purchase transaction database) ;

associating the selected subset of the stored transaction data with the first consumer based on the stored identification data and providing the purchase transaction incentive to the first consumer based on the first consumer being associated with the selected subset of the stored transaction data (see column 12, lines 29-64). Gardenswartz identifies a subset of the total number of transaction data (see column 12, lines 60-65) and uses said subset to classify a consumer into different purchase behavior classifications (see column 13, lines 1-5).

As per claims 6, 41 and 76, Gardenswartz teaches:

The method of claim 5, wherein the predetermined market criteria corresponds to selected transaction data stored in the transaction database (see column 12, lines 29-56).

As per claims 8, 43 and 78, Gardenswartz teaches:

The method of claim 1, wherein the attributes of the first and second group of consumers are included in the stored transaction data (see column 15, lines 1-40).

As per claims 9, 44 and 79, Gardenswartz teaches:

The method of claim 1, wherein providing a purchase transaction incentive further includes:

providing incentives to consumers in the second group of consumers (see column 16, lines 15-36).

As per claims 14, 49 and 84, Gardenswartz teaches:

The method of claim 5, wherein providing the purchase transaction incentive further includes:

providing a plurality of purchase transaction incentives to the market population of consumers; but does not expressly teach and ranking each purchase transaction incentive based on the success of the purchase transaction incentive. However, Gardenswartz teaches in column 16, line 59 – column 17, line 19 teaches that the registration server determines whether a new purchase incentive should be offered to consumers who were offered the original purchase incentive based upon the response of said consumer to the original incentive. Therefore, it would have been to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the application was made, to know that because Gardenswartz determines the effectiveness of incentive offers, Gardenswartz would use said determination to rank said purchase incentive offers in the degree that would encourage a customer to continue to engage in desirable behavior and/or change undesirable behavior (see Gardenswartz column 17, lines 35-41).

As per claims 15, 50 and 85, Gardenswartz teaches:

The method of claim 14, wherein ranking the purchase transaction incentive further includes:

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associating stored transaction data with consumers who were provided the purchase transaction incentive based on the identification data (see column 18, lines 55-67);

analyzing the associated transaction data to determine whether the first consumer purchased the item associated with the purchase transaction incentive and ranking the purchase transaction incentive based on the determined purchases of the item (see column 17, lines 19-44).

As per claims 16, 51 and 86, Gardenswartz teaches:

The method of claim 14, wherein providing the purchase transaction incentive further includes: providing to the first consumer the highest ranked purchase transaction incentive (see column 15, lines 1-40; column 17, lines 5-15). Gardenswartz teaches in column 16, line 59 – column 17, line 19 teaches that the registration server determines whether a new purchase incentive should be offered to consumers who were offered the original purchase incentive based upon the response of said consumer to the original incentive. Therefore, it would have been to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the application was made, to know that because Gardenswartz determines the effectiveness of incentive offers, Gardenswartz would use said determination to rank said purchase incentive offers and would transmit a customer the highest ranked purchase transaction incentive that would encourage said customer to continue to engage in desirable behavior and/or change undesirable behavior (see Gardenswartz column 17, lines 35-41).

As per claims 17, 52 and 87, Gardenswartz teaches:

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The method of claim 1, wherein the transaction is at least one of a credit card transaction, a cash tender transaction, or a check tender transaction (see column 5, lines 44-60).

As per claims 18, 53 and 88, Gardenswartz teaches:

The method of claim 17, wherein the transaction is a credit card transaction using a credit card other than the credit card with the identification code (see column 5, lines 44-67).

As per claims 19, 54 and 89, Gardenswartz teaches:

The method of claim 1, wherein the purchase transaction incentive comprises a discount for an offered item (see column 14, lines 50-67).

As per claims 20, 55 and 90, Gardenswartz teaches:

The method of claim 1, wherein providing the purchase transaction incentive further includes:

associating the stored transaction data with at least one particular consumer based on the stored identification data and providing the incentive to the at least one particular consumer based on the transaction data associated with the particular consumer (see column 10, lines 24-34).

As per claims 21, 56 and 91, Gardenswartz teaches:

The method of claim 20, wherein providing a purchase transaction incentive further includes:

issuing to the at least one particular consumer reward points that may be used in a rewards point redemption program (see column 14, lines 50-67).

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As per claims 22, 57 and 92, Gardenswartz teaches:

The method of claim 20, wherein providing a purchase transaction incentive further includes:

providing to the at least one particular consumer credit enhanced shopping opportunities (see column 14, lines 50-67).

As per claims 23, 58 and 93, Gardenswartz teaches:

The method of claim 20, wherein providing a purchase transaction incentive further includes:

providing to the first consumer an advertisement to purchase an item (see column 14, lines 50-67).

As per claims 24, 59 and 94 Gardenswartz teaches:

The method of claim 20, but does not expressly teach further including:

using the identification code to facilitate a return of a purchased item to a merchant. However, Official Notice is taken that it is old and well known that merchants use customers' identification codes to link purchased items to customers, therefore, facilitating the return of the purchased items. This feature would not patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art.

As per claims 25, 60 and 95, Gardenswartz teaches:

The method of claim 1, wherein the identification code identifies the first consumer as belonging to a predefined group of consumers that may receive discounts when transacting with a participating retailer (see column 12, lines 29-56; column 16, lines 37-45).

As per claims 26-30, 61-65 and 96-100 Gardenswartz teaches:

The method of claim 1, but fails to teach wherein tracking a purchase transaction by a consumer further includes: determining whether the first consumer is eligible for an instant purchase transaction incentive; providing an instant purchase transaction incentive at the point-of-sale terminal; wherein the instant purchase transaction incentive comprises an instant coupon; wherein the instant purchase transaction incentive comprises a percentage discount and wherein the instant purchase transaction incentive comprises a rebate. However, Scroggie teaches a system where customers receive automatically an appropriate discount when said customers present an identification number at a checkout terminal (see Scroggie column 11, lines 55-65; column 2, lines 54-65; column 6, lines 9-12). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the application was made, to know that Gardenswartz would target purchase incentive to customers, which would be automatically redeemable at a point of sale terminal, as taught by Scroggie. This feature would expedite the redemption of incentive offers at checkout terminals.

As per claims 31, 66 and 101, Gardenswartz teaches:

The method of claim 1, wherein the identification code is at least one of a bar code, a numeric code, a digital code, a visual code, or a magnetic code (see column 5, lines 44-60).

As per claims 32, 67 and 102, Gardenswartz teaches:

The method of claim 1, wherein the transaction data describes an item purchased by the first consumer (see column 6, lines 5-25).

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As per claims 33, 68 and 103, Gardenswartz teaches:

The method of claim 1, wherein the transaction data describes when the first consumer purchased an item (see column 16, lines 36-50).

As per claims 34, 69 and 104, Gardenswartz teaches:

The method of claim 1, wherein the transaction data describes where the first consumer purchased an item (see column 16, 34-50).

As per claims 35, 70 and 105, Gardenswartz teaches:

The method of claim 1, wherein the transaction data describes a method of payment with which the first consumer purchased an item (see column 5, lines 44-67).

4. Claims 10-13, 45-48 and 80-83 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gardenswartz et al (U.S. 6,055,573) in view of Scroggie (US 5,970,469) and further in view of Wexler (US 5,960,409).

As per claims 10, 45 and 80, Gardenswartz teaches:

The method of claim 5, but fails to teach wherein providing the purchase transaction incentive further includes:

selecting a marketing channel for providing the purchase transaction incentive to the market population of consumers and evaluating the success of the purchase transaction incentive, as provided, through the marketing channel, based on the stored transaction data. However, Wexler teaches a system that allows advertisers to compare the effectiveness of each of the publishing sites that advertises said advertisers' promotions (see Wexler column 5, line 45 – column 6, line 10). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the application was

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made, to know that Gardenswartz would target promotions to consumers (see Gardenswartz column 20, lines 15-17) and would use the Wexler system to compare the effectiveness of each of the publishing sites (i.e. marketing channels) that advertises said advertisers' promotions (see Wexler column 5, lines 24-45). Advertisers would like to advertise in at more than one location and the Wexler system would allow said advertisers to determine the best location to advertise said advertisers' promotions.

As per claims 11, 46 and 81, Gardenswartz teaches:

The method of claim 10, wherein evaluating the success of the purchase transaction incentive further includes:

associating stored transaction data with consumers who were provided the purchase transaction incentive based on the identification data (see column 6, lines 54-67);

analyzing the associated transaction data to determine whether the first consumer purchased the item associated with the purchase transaction incentive (see column 6, lines 55-67); and

evaluating the success of the purchase transaction incentive based on the determined purchases of the item (see column 17, lines 45-67).

As per claims 12, 13, 47, 48 and 82-83, Gardenswartz teaches:

The method of claim 10, but fails to teach wherein providing the purchase transaction incentive further includes:

selecting a plurality of marketing channels for providing the purchase transaction incentive to the market population of consumers and ranking each marketing channel

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based on the success of the purchase transaction incentive as provided through that marketing channel and wherein providing the purchase transaction incentive further includes providing the purchase transaction incentive using the highest ranked marketing channel. However, Wexler teaches a system that allows advertisers to compare the effectiveness of each of the publishing sites that advertises said advertisers' promotions (see Wexler column 5, line 45 – column 6, line 10). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the application was made, to know that Gardenswartz would target promotions to consumers (see Gardenswartz column 20, lines 15-17) and would use the Wexler system to compare the effectiveness of each of the publishing sites (i.e. marketing channels) that advertises said advertisers' promotions (see Wexler column 5, lines 24-45). Advertisers would like to advertise in at more than one location and the Wexler system would allow said advertisers to determine the best location to advertise said advertisers' promotions.

5. Claims 106-111 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gardenswartz et al (U.S. 6,055,573) in view of Scroggie (US 5,970,469) and further in view of Walker (US 5,945,653).

As per claims 106-111, Gardenswartz teaches

The method of claim 1, but fails to teach wherein providing a purchase transaction incentive further includes: inserting the purchase transaction incentive into a credit card statement and providing a coupon with a monthly credit card statement. However, Walker teaches providing a coupon with monthly credit card statement (see

figure 9). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the application was made, to know that Gardenswartz would provide coupons with monthly customer's credit card statements, as taught by Walker for the purpose of encouraging said customers to use more said credit card.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments filed 04/18/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The Applicant argues that Gardenswartz does not teach the limitation of "wherein at least one of the attributes includes at least one of financial information associated with the first group of consumers or loyalty information associated with the first group of consumers". The Examiner answers that Gardenswartz teaches in column 4, lines 5-10, targeting promotional incentives to consumers based upon said consumers loyalty to particular brands and also teaches in column 15, lines 55-65 that each time a consumer makes a purchase the items purchased along with the credit/debit card number or checking account number (i.e. payment type) are stored in the purchase history database. Therefore, contrary to Applicant's argument, Gardenswartz teaches the payment type and loyalty limitation recited in the Applicant's claims.

With respect to the limitation primary payment type or bad check indicator, Gardenswartz teaches that each time a consumer makes a purchase the items purchased along with the credit/debit card number or checking account number (i.e. payment type) are stored in the purchase history database¹. Therefore, in

¹ Gardenswartz column 15, lines 55-65

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Gardenswartz, the stored transaction data includes the attribute of the payment type (i.e. credit/debit or checking account number) in order to determine a consumer's particular buying behavior.

Conclusion

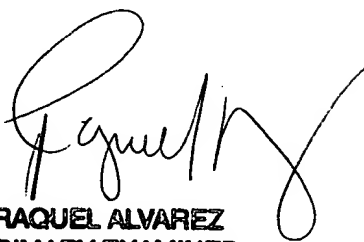
7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to DANIEL LASTRA whose telephone number is 571-272-6720 and fax 571-273-6720. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, ERIC W. STAMBER can be reached on 571-272-6724. The official Fax number is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

DL

Daniel Lastra
May 30, 2006


RAQUEL ALVAREZ
PRIMARY EXAMINER